HITLER WENT : HIS GENERALS REMAIN

Every single general and admiral commanding the West German armed forces served under Hitler. Potted biographies of 66 generals and 10 admirals on page 56

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DEMOCRATIC

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MAY ELEVENTH?

Date Named for Conference on Germany, Berlin

The Soviet Union would agree to the holding of a Foreign Ministers' conference on May 11th to discuss the question of a German peace treaty and the normalisation of the Berlin situation, Soviet Prime Minister Khrushchov announced at a press conference in Moscow on March 19th.

"We have made our proposals on these subjects: now it is up to the western powers" he stated. "We would prefer a summit conference, which we think would be more useful, but we are ready for a Foreign Ministers conference so that we can get on with the job."

Here are some of the other points made by Mr Khrushchov at his press conference:

1. The proposals recently made by the Soviet Union have the sole aim of clearing up the problems left over by the Second World War, and thus clearing the ground for an ending of the cold war.

2. The Soviet Union has not presented any sort of ultimatum in connection with Berlin. "We named a term of six months (ending on May 27th, ed.) because we thought that this was sufficient time in which to settle the problem. It takes nine months to get a child: we thought six months would be enough for this problem."

3. The Soviet Union does not plan any so-called "actions" with regard to Berlin and the German Peace Treaty, but the Soviet Government has not yet received any reply to its proposal for a Foreign Ministers' conference. "If we do not get a reply, then we shall sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic ... With the signature of such a treaty all occupation rights will cease to be valid on the whole territory of the German Democratic Republic, and the whole of Berlin forms part of the territory of the German Democratic Republic."

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On March 12th, Walter Ulbricht, First Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic gave an interview to Sefton Delmer, star correspondent of the London "Daily Express". Reporting on the interview, Delmer stated: "I do not think I have ever had a more important meeting than this one with Herr Ulbricht." The interview was published by the "Daily Express" under the headline: "Ulbricht tells me: No war."

"As Herr Ulbricht spoke I heard much that was reassuring about the need for summit conferences, negotiations and peace settlements", Delmer reported. "But his overriding emphasis was on urgency. He was impatient for decisions. Why this urgency? Herr Ulbricht put it to me with brilliant clarity. 'Adenauer is playing for time. Time to complete his

(cont. on next page)

"Madrid 1937" – one of the most famous pictures of Max Lingner, German socialist artist who died in Berlin on March 14th at the age of 70. During the pre-war Hitler period Max Lingner worked in France, where his pictures appeared almost daily in "l'Humanité". He returned to Germany in 1949, and was awarded the National Prize of the German Democratic Republic.

(cont. from front page)

rearmament, his programme to equip the German army with nuclear weapons so that the whole balance of power will be changed in (West) Germany's favour. We really cannot permit him to carry on so that at some future date, when it suits him, he will stage a provocation to war. That is why we must tame West German militarism now'."

Here are some other points made in the course of the the "Daily Express" interview:

"Daily Express": *Herr Ulbricht, I would like to hear your views on the future of West Berlin.*

Ulbricht: The representatives of the western powers claim repeatedly, although they know better, that when we seek an end to the cancerous growth of West Berlin and its transformation into a demilitarised free city, we aim to take over this part of our capital city and force our social system on it. We have refuted this often enough and have also offered far-reaching guarantees.

The implementation of our proposals will take nothing away from the population of West Berlin except the occupation regime and some of the characteristics of a front-line city in the cold war. They will mean instead a peaceful future, calm and security. The West Berlin population will determine its own social system by itself.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic is ready to guarantee the Free City of West Berlin unimpeded communications with the outer world so as to assure all desired economic, cultural and other connections, naturally with due respect to the sovereignty and laws of the German Democratic Republic.

I wish to repeat my express declaration that the government of the German Democratic Republic has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of West Berlin. We favour a parliamentary democratic system in West Berlin. Its citizens may choose to vote by proportional representation on the basis of general, equal, direct and secret franchise, they may select an constitution ensuring fundamental democratic rights to all citizens regardless of their political beliefs, religion, nationality, party membership, social origin, wealth or social status.

We are prepared to do everything to help and support the authorities of West Berlin in ensuring the stability of their economy and full employment for all people in the city able to work.

The only limitations which we demand are that there be no occupation regime in West Berlin and no arms production, that West Berlin shall not be party to any agreements or treaties of a military or military-political nature and that sabotage and diversionist organisations now active on West Berlin territory disappear. In the Free City of West Berlin there must be a ban on all activities and activities of a fascist, anti-Semitic or other anti-democratic character as well as on war propaganda. All this will benefit the peace-loving citizens of West Berlin.

You also ask me a question which Mr Dulles is supposed to have put to Herr Adenauer in Bonn, namely the question as to whether it is worthwhile to risk a third world war for West Berlin. I wish to reply to you frankly. There is no international dispute whatsoever which can be solved by a third world war. We regard this entire question as absolute folly. In our view all questions, even the most complicated, must and can be gradually solved by way of negotiations. People who toy with war, as for example Herr Brandt, the mayor of West Berlin, must be put into strait-jackets and given a proper cooling off.

"Daily Express": *Do you envisage the possibility, as a result of measures by the western powers leading to relaxed tension, that compromises by the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic might be feasible on the question of military communications with West Berlin?*

Ulbricht: Here I would not like to anticipate the discussions of a summit conference. If, in the course of a summit conference, the western powers were to agree to steps leading to the relaxation of tension, an atmosphere would surely be created in which a rapprochement in other complicated questions, too, would be possible, as for instance the question of West Berlin.

"Daily Express": *In his March 9th speech, Prime Minister Khrushchov mentioned the possibility that in transforming West Berlin into a demilitarised free city, the USA, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union or neutral countries might station a minimum of troops in West Berlin to guarantee the maintenance of the free city status but would have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the city. Do you see in these proposals a relaxation of the situation, and which are the neutral states that might be considered in this connection?*

Ulbricht: These proposals answer objections raised recently by the western powers. Representatives of the western powers had declared that in their view only the presence of certain military units in West Berlin would guarantee the maintenance of possible agreements on the transformation of West Berlin into a demilitarised free city. If the western powers are really serious about these and similar objections and do not regard them mainly as tactical arguments to prevent an agreement on West Berlin, they should agree to this far-reaching offer. The proposal you mentioned is therefore a genuine contribution to the relaxation of tension.

As to your question as to which of the neutral nations would be acceptable in regard to maintaining military units in West Berlin, I would like to answer you that, providing there is a basic willingness, it would be easy to reach agreement on this. There are many neutral states in the world. Most important is that they be countries which are not linked to either of the two blocs in the present so-called East-West conflict.

NOMEN EST OMEN

US tank troops serving in West Berlin have christened one of their tanks "General Rommel" after Hitler's notorious Desert Fox. The American tank painted with this name took part in an official parade in West Berlin on March 20th.

*

Christian Democratic town councillors of Luebeck, West Germany, have turned down a proposal to name a school after the great writer Thomas Mann, who was born in Luebeck. They cited as a reason the fact that during the war "Thomas Mann sullied his own nest" by opposing the nazis.

LEIPZIG FAIR - BIG BUSINESS

West German Visitors "Astonished"

The Leipzig Trade Fair which closed on March 10th did the biggest business ever, 35 % up on last year's figures, it was officially announced.

Import and export firms in Democratic Germany concluded firm agreements to the value of 3363 million marks (about 300 million sterling). About one third of the business deals were concluded with capitalist states.

Reports on the Leipzig Fair in many West German newspapers and western newspapers generally stressed the very visible rise in the standards of goods offered, and the upsurge in the standard of living. Here are extracts from a report in the „Mittelbayrische Zeitung" Regensburg, dated March 14th:

"Many West Germans who have been visiting the Leipzig Fair regularly for some years were astonished by the progress which has been made in the last six months ... The women in the streets wear colourful and fashionable coats, nice shoes, modern hats.

"People still say 'A decent suit is still pretty dear' but they believe that this will soon change too. In recent months the Government has reduced prices very considerably: export-quality shoes which last year cost 140 marks now sell for 40 marks.

"In the toy shops and in many other shops the selection of goods has become much greater. Nobody doubts that the 'economic goal' will be reached — that is to say goal of catching up with and overhauling West German per-capita consumption by 1961.

"In the west. people are very inclined to think that the east suffers from economic inefficiency, but we have to remember that the east had a much harder start ... Reconstruction had to start from nil at a time when Marshall Plan dollars and other aid was flowing into West Germany. Then came the embargo, and East Germany was unable to buy many machines and other articles which were needed. 'This threw us back years', officials say. 'We had to build up new branches of industry which did not exist before, but now we are making these things ourselves ...'

"Technicians from West Germany, who have a chance to see things more thoroughly when they cooperate with East Germany factories, have a high opinion of the talent for improvisation, invention and talent of their East German colleagues. 'It is only a question of time', western experts state.

"And the workers in East Germany believe this too. They feel that things are getting better, and that the economic measures are meeting with success. What do they think about German reunification? All the people with whom we spoke agreed that each year made the position more disadvantageous for the west, and that all the initiative was on the eastern side. 'Nobody here wants a democracy of the West German type', said people who study conditions in both parts of Germany with open eyes. These people believe that many of the innovations in the economic and social field in East Germany will have to be retained. This is in particular the view of the younger generation, even if they are not communists ..."

AGREEMENT ON NEXT STEPS

The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic are fully agreed on the next steps to be taken in solving the problems on Germany, an official communique issued on March 11th stated.

The communique was issued at the conclusion of the week's visit paid to Democratic Germany by Soviet Prime Minister N. S. Khrushchov.

Here are some of the main points made by the communique:

1. Both sides agree that the question of a peace settlement with Germany has become particularly urgent. "Foreign troops are still stationed on German territory, and in some parts of Germany, particularly West Berlin, there is an occupation regime which lacks all moral and legal foundation."

2. West German remilitarisation and the increasing preparations for atomic warfare are a serious threat to Germany's neighbours and to the German people.

3. Both sides agree that the best solution of the Berlin problem would be the establishment of West Berlin as a free city. Democratic Germany reiterates its readiness to guarantee West Berlin unhindered traffic with the outer world, both in the easterly and the westerly direction. The Soviet Union reiterates its readiness to participate in a Four Power Guarantee of the independence of the West Berlin Free City.

4. Both sides support the speediest summoning of a Summit Conference, and a conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four plus Poland, Czechoslovakia and the two German states to prepare a peace treaty.

Cloak & Dagger Group Folds

The West Berlin sabotage organisation "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity", probably the most unsavoury of all the 80-odd spy and subversion outfits operating from West Berlin, announced on March 11th that it was suspending operations.

In earlier years the "Fighting Group" received large subsidies from the West German Government, American intelligence, and such organisations as the Ford Foundation. The group launched all sorts of plots aimed at undermining the German Democratic Republic by blowing up railway bridges, poisoning government leaders, etc., but the plots were mostly so hare-brained that most agents were rounded up by the People's Police before they could do much damage.

Recently the subsidies paid to the group have been transferred to more efficient spy organisations, and as a result the group has now folded.

Jobs for Gestapo

A total of 152 former Gestapo officials now work in the police force and other government agencies in the West German province of Baden-Wuerttemberg, a provincial government spokesman announced on March 14th. The spokesman claimed that 103 of these Gestapo men had been transferred to the nazi secret police against their will, thus tacitly admitting that the other 49 had been enthusiastic volunteers. 215 further Gestapo men receive full pensions, the spokesman stated.

ADENAUER'S GENERALS WERE HITLER'S GENERALS

Every single one of the generals and admirals who command the West German armed forces today served in a senior rank in Hitler's Wehrmacht. On these pages we present potted biographies of these men, who only fourteen years ago were imposing the Hitler terror in Europe.

General Bern von Baer

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the "Hermann Goering" Parachute Tank Corps. Awarded the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves.

Today: Brigadier General in the parachute training programme.

General Baron Heinrich von Behr

Under Hitler: Commanded the 198th Intelligence Department, the 39th Tank Intelligence Department and the 424th Tank Corps Intelligence Department, later the 200th Tank Grenadier Regiment and finally the 90th Tank Grenadier Division. Awarded the Knight's Cross and Oak Leaves.

Today: Major General in command of the 5th Tank Division in Koblenz.

General Kurt Brandstaedter

Under Hitler: Colonel in the 10th Army Corps General Staff. Took part in the attacks on Poland and the Soviet Union.

Today: Brigadier General.

General Johann Buchner

Under Hitler: Battalion Commander in the mountain troops during the attack on Norway. Regimental Commander in the Caucasus, the Kuban and the Ukraine, where he was an expert in "scorched earth tactics". Later in the Army Supreme Command.

Today: Commander of the 1st Mountain Troop Division in Mittenwald.

General Sigismund Baron von Falkenstein

Under Hitler: Major General in the Luftwaffe. General Staff officer in Goering's Air Ministry.

Today: Commander of the Luftwaffe Leadership Academy in Hamburg.

General Friedrich Foertsch

Under Hitler: General Staff Chief of the 18th Army and of the "Courland" Army Group in the Soviet Union.

Today: After serving ten years of a twenty-five year war crimes sentence in the Soviet Union, he was released and was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, Planning, at NATO Headquarters in Fontainebleau (see GERMAN REPORT, December 5th 1958).

General Joachim Freyer

Under Hitler: Colonel in the General Staff.

Today: Brigadier General, West German representative in the NATO Central European Command at Fontainebleau.

General Heinrich Gaedcke

Under Hitler: Member of the Operational Department of the Army General Staff. Later, after Stalingrad, General Staff Chief of the 6th Army.

Today: Major General in charge of general staff training.

Admiral Heinrich Gerlach

Under Hitler: Admiralty Staff Officer and Destroyer Commander, took part in the planning and carrying out of the attacks against Poland, Denmark, Norway and France. Prominent role in the Battle of Narvik. First Admiralty Staff Officer in the Naval War Leadership, Operational Department (1941–1943) and Chief of Staff by Supreme Navy Commander Doenitz. with Supreme Navy Commander Doenitz. the Baltic Fleet.

No Secret

"I make no secret of the fact that I do not regard everything that happened in the Third Reich (Hitler's dictatorship, ed.) as a criminal mistake."

West German Admiral Gerlach, May 1951

General Peter von der Groeben

Under Hitler: General Staff officer of the "Northern Army Group" during the attack on Poland. Later Major General, Commander of the 3rd Cavalry Division. Awarded the German Cross in Gold.

Today: Major General commanding the 6th Grenadier Division.

General Ottomar Hansen

Under Hitler: Adjutant to the Chief of the Army Supreme Command during the attack on Poland. Battalion Commander in the invasion of France. Commander of the 103rd Tank Grenadier Regiment in the fighting on the Soviet front. Awarded the German Cross in Gold.

Today: Brigadier General, Chief of Personnel Branch in the Defence Ministry.

General Martin Harlinghausen

Under Hitler: Lieutenant General. His part in the air attacks on Britain and France earned him the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves on January 30th 1941.

Today: Major General in command of the Luftwaffe (Northern Group) in Muenster.

General Heinrich Hax

Under Hitler: General Staff Chief of the 56th Army Corps, awarded the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves by Hitler. Sentenced for war crimes by the Soviet Union to a 25 year sentence, but released after 10 years in October 1955.

Today: Major General, Deputy Commanding General of the 3rd Corps in Koblenz.

General Lothar von Heinemann

Under Hitler: Captain in the General Staff of the Luftwaffe during the invasion of Poland. In October 1943 he was promoted to Colonel.

Today: Leadership Staff Chief in the Luftwaffe and deputy to General Kammhuber.

General Paul Herrmann

Under Hitler: Member of commission which signed the armistice with France in 1940. Chief of Staff of the 16th Army and then Commander of the 264th Infantry Division on the eastern front.

Today: Commander in Army Area IV (Rhenish Palatinate and Hesse). In May 1956 he called all conscientious objectors "communists and cowards" and demanded they be imprisoned.

General Richard Heuser

Under Hitler: Took part in the invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union. Promoted to Colonel and the post of 1st Ordnance Officer in the 3rd Tank Army.

Today: Brigadier General and West German representative at NATO Headquarters in Fontainebleau, where he is deputy chief of the air defence department.

General Adolf Heusinger

Under Hitler: Lieutenant General head of the Operational Department of the Army General Staff. Planned the invasions of Yugoslavia, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, among others.

Today: Inspector General and Chief of the Leadership Staff of the West German armed forces (see GERMAN REPORT of December 6th 1957 and October 10th 1958).

Old Principles

"Let us stick to the old principles, those principles we used to have."

General Heusinger, addressing West German officers on September 27th 1958

General Max Heyna

Under Hitler: Commander of one of the Luftwaffe squadrons which destroyed Warsaw. Later promoted to Colonel in Goering's Luftwaffe General Staff.

Today: Brigadier General.

General Cord von Hobe

Under Hitler: General Staff officer, helped to plan or carry out the invasions of Poland, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and the Soviet Union. Chief of Staff of the "Greater Germany" Tank Grenadier Division and later of the 161st Infantry Division. Promoted colonel on May 1st 1945.

Today: Brigadier General, head of the Military-Political Department of the West German armed forces "Leadership Staff".

General Hans-Joachim von Horn

Under Hitler: Military Attaché in the German Embassy in Paris in 1938 and in Berne, Switzerland in 1944. In between, he was Chief of Staff of the 12th and the 10th Army Corps and Commander of the 198th Infantry Division, for which he was promoted to Lieutenant General and awarded the German Cross in Gold.

Today: Lieutenant General in command of the new West German "Territorial Army" being built up parallel to the NATO-controlled armed forces.

General Joachim-Friedrich Huth

Under Hitler: Commodore of the "Horst Wessel" Squadron. Took part in the Luftwaffe attacks on Poland and France. Awarded the Knight's Cross by Hitler in 1940 and promoted to Lieutenant General in 1944.

Today: Major General in the Luftwaffe.

General Max Ibel

Under Hitler: Flew over England and France as Commodore of Fighter Squadron, for which he was decorated with the Knight's Cross on August 22nd 1940.

Today: Brigadier General in command of the fighter planes of the 1st Air Defence Division in Munich.

Rear Admiral Rolf Johannesson

Under Hitler: Destroyer commander in the invasions of Poland and Norway. In 1941, Chief of the Admiralty Staff in the Aegean. Received the Knight's Cross on December 7th 1942. Later Chief of the 4th Destroyer Flotilla off northern Norway.

Today: Rear Admiral; Arctic Sea expert.

Admiral Wolfgang Kaehler

Under Hitler: Artillery Officer on battleship "Gneisenau", took part in the invasions of Denmark and Norway. Later Commander of the "Emden" and Commander of the Kiel fortress. Bearer of the German Cross in Gold.

Today: Flotilla Admiral and Commander of the Baltic Marine Section.

General Wolf von Kahlden

Under Hitler: Colonel, Chief of Staff of the 40th Tank Corps.

Today: Brigadier General, Commander of the Army Officers' Training School 1 in Hanover.

General Josef Kammhuber

Under Hitler: Commander of the "Edelweiss" Squadron in "blitz" of western Europe. In 1943 he became commander of the 5th Air Fleet in Norway and Finland and in March 1945 Special Luftwaffe Commissioner for jet planes.

Today: Lieutenant General, Inspector of the Defence Ministry's Luftwaffe "Leadership Staff".

General Johann-Adolf von Kielmannsegg

Under Hitler: Colonel in command of the 111th Tank Regiment, took part in the invasions of Poland, France and Luxembourg.

Today: After serving from 1955 till 1958 as head of West German Military Liaison to NATO in Paris, he became Deputy Commander of the 5th Tank Division in Koblenz.

Wir fahren gegen Engeland

"We have fulfilled the duty assigned us by history, Germany and the Fuehrer: we report we are ready to fulfil our only remaining duty – the destruction of England!"

West German General Kielmansegg, in his book "Tanks between Warsaw and the Atlantic", published 1941

General Ernst Klasing

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the 123rd Infantry Division during the invasion of the Soviet Union. Member of the General Staff. At the end of the war, he had attained the rank of Colonel and command of the 58th Infantry Division.

Today: Deputy Head of the General Staff for Reinforcements and Administration at the Central European NATO Land Forces Headquarters.

General Hans Kroh

Under Hitler: A Major and Battalion Commander in the 2nd Parachute Regiment, he received the Knight's Cross on August 21st 1941. On September 12th 1944, now a full Colonel leading the 2nd Parachute Division, he was awarded the Knight's Cross with Swords.

Today: Brigadier General in command of the 1st Airborne Division in Esslingen.

General Ernst Kusserow

Under Hitler: In the Luftwaffe General Staff during the invasion of Poland. Chief of Staff of the 2nd Air Corps in Sicily and of the 5th Air Fleet in Oslo. Goering appointed him on September 28th 1944 to be General Staff Chief of the Parachute Army.

Today: Chief of the Department of Coordination in the NATO Air Headquarters (AIRCENT) at Fontainebleau.

General Helmut Laegeler

Under Hitler: Divisional Chief of Staff during the invasion of Poland, Chief of Staff of the 57th Tank Corps on the Soviet front. Appointed Chief of Staff of the "Substitute Army" by SS Chief Heinrich Himmler in 1944; as newly promoted Major General, he commanded the last nazi reserves till the end of the war.

Today: Major General commanding the 4th Grenadier Division in Regensburg.

General Ernst-August Lassen

Under Hitler: During the invasion of the Soviet Union Chief of Staff of the 26th Infantry Division and then, as Colonel, of the 2nd Army.

Today: Brigadier General.

General Kurt Baron von Liebenstein

Under Hitler: Army General Staff after 1933; in the German Embassy in Paris till the war; Chief of Staff of the 10th Tank Division and the 1st Tank Army; Commander of the 6th Tank Regiment in the Caucasus and lastly of the 164th Light Africa Division. Holder of the Knight's Cross. Major General.

Today: Major General in command of Army Area V (Baden-Wuerttemberg).

General Smilo Baron von Luettwitz

Under Hitler: Lieutenant General and Commander of the 26th Tank Division. Awarded the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords.

Today: Lieutenant General in Command of the 3rd Corps in Koblenz.

General Hellmuth Maeder

Under Hitler: Major General, Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves.

Today: Brigadier General, Commander of the Hammelburg Infantry School.

General Ulrich de Maizière

Under Hitler: Lieutenant Colonel in the Operational Department of the Army General Staff.

Today: Brigadier General in command of an atomic-war combat unit of the 1st Grenadier Division in Hanover.

General Willi Mantey

Under Hitler: Colonel, Chief of Staff of the 87th Infantry Division and other units in the Soviet Union.

Today: Brigadier General, Deputy Commander of the 1st Corps in Muenster.

General Gerhard Matzky

Under Hitler: Quartermaster General in General Staff Intelligence Department, later Commanding General of the 26th Army Corps on the Eastern Front.

Today: In 1951 raised and commanded the "Federal Border Guards" which provided core for the new West German Army. Now Lieutenant General commanding the 1st Corps in Muenster.

Admiral Hans Meyer

Under Hitler: Rear Admiral, commanded the battleship "Tirpitz" operating from Narvik in Norway. Later head of the Naval Operations Department.

Today: Admiral of the Fleet in command of the Marine Leadership Academy in Hamburg.

General Wilhelm Meyer-Detring

Under Hitler: 137th Infantry Division Chief of Staff during the invasion of the Soviet Union. Colonel.

Today: Brigadier General, Staff Officer with NATO in Paris.

General Christian Mueller

Under Hitler: Colonel, Chief of Staff of the 291st Infantry Division and the 4th Tank Army in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Today: Major General commanding the 3rd Tank Division in Buxtehude.

General Klaus Mueller

Under Hitler: Awarded the Knight's Cross as Commander of the 60th Tank Group in the Soviet Union. Promoted to Colonel.

Today: Brigadier General commanding the Military Engineering School in Munich.

General Burkhart Mueller-Hillebrand

Under Hitler: Organisational Department chief in the Army General Staff, Chief of Staff of the 46th Tank Corps and the 3rd Tank Army. Major General.

Today: Brigadier General, Deputy Commander of the 1st Grenadier Division in Hanover.

General Oskar Munzel

Under Hitler: Led the 14th Tank Division against France, for which he was awarded the Knight's Cross in October 1940. Reached the rank of Major General.

Today: Major General, Inspector of Tank Troops.

General Werner Panitzki

Under Hitler: Staff Officer with the 1st Air Fleet attacking Poland. Commander of a fighter squadron in the invasions of Norway and France. Echelon Captain during the bombing of Britain. Transferred to Luftwaffe General Staff as Lieutenant Colonel where he became 1st Officer in the Leadership Staff.

Today: After serving as Chief of Staff of the Luftwaffe Department after 1956, he was then appointed Chief of the West German Military Leadership Staff (General Staff), deputy to Heusinger. Brigadier General.

General Guenther Pape

Under Hitler: Took part in attacks on Poland and the Soviet Union. Received the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves. Among his commands was the 394th Tank Grenadier Regiment. Attained the rank of Major General.

Today: Brigadier General commanding the Tank Troop School in Munster.

General Max Pemsel

Under Hitler: Lieutenant General. Commanded the 6th Mountain Troop Division and was Chief of Staff of the 7th Army. Fought in France, Lapland, Italy and the Soviet Union. Received the Knight's Cross.

Today: Lieutenant General. Commands the 2nd Corps in Ulm.

General Hermann Plocher

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the 3rd Luftwaffe Air Fleet, Major General, awarded the Knight's Cross.

Today: Representative of the West German Luftwaffe in the Paris NATO Headquarters.

General Paul Reichelt

Under Hitler: Major General and Chief of Staff of the Narva Army Section, received the Knight's Cross on October 25th 1944.

Today: Major General and Commander of the 1st Grenadier Division in Hanover.

General Hellmuth Reinhardt

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff on the Wehrmacht Command in Denmark. Promoted to Major General for his activities in occupied Denmark.

Today: Major General in charge of the central Army Troop (Training and Inspection) Bureau.

General Hans Roettiger

Under Hitler: 4th Army Chief of Staff in the Soviet Union, Chief of Staff of Army Group "C" in Italy under Kesselring after the fall of Mussolini in 1943.

Today: Lieutenant General and Inspector in the Army Leadership Staff.

Rear Admiral Bernhard Rogge

Under Hitler: Commanded the cruiser "Atlantis" on almost all naval fronts of Word War II. Then, as Vice Admiral, commanded the Baltic "Rogge Fighting Group" against the Soviet Union.

Today: Rear Admiral in command of the NATO area of Schleswig-Holstein.

Vice Admiral Friedrich Ruge

Under Hitler: Served under the Kaiser and Hindenburg before he was promoted to Vice Admiral by Hitler. Active in the attack on Poland and Naval Commander in Italy.

Today: Inspector in the Naval Leadership Staff.

General Curt Siewert

Under Hitler: Took part in the invasions of Poland, France and the Soviet Union, the latter as Major General in command of the 38th Army Corps.

Today: Major General in command of Army Area II (Lower Saxony).

General Otto Schaefer

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the 217th Infantry Division in Poland, the 196th Infantry Division in Norway, the 4th Mountain Troop Division in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, lastly Chief Quartermaster of the 4th Army and a full Colonel.

Today: Brigadier General, Deputy Commander of the 2nd Corps in Ulm.

General Richard Schimpf

Under Hitler: After starting his career in 1915 as Lieutenant, he reached the rank of Lieutenant General in 1944, after working in Goering's Luftwaffe Ministry and commanding the 3rd Parachute Division in most European invasions. Awarded the Knight's Cross by Hitler in October 1944.

Today: Major General in command of Army Area III (North Rhine-Westfalia).

General
Wolf-Dietrich Baron von Schleinitz

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the 4th Tank Division and the 34th Army Corps, active on many European fronts. In 1944 promoted to Major General in command of the "Alpine Redoubt".

Today: Military Attaché of the West German Embassy in Washington.

General Hans Speidel

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff with the nazi commander in occupied Paris. Chief of Staff of the 8th Army in the Soviet Union and the Army Group "B" in France.

Today: Commander of the NATO Land Forces in Central Europe. (For full details on Speidel's career, see GERMAN REPORT, June 20th 1958.)

General Kurt Spitzer

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the 268th Infantry Division, the 33rd Infantry Division and the 26th Army Corps, largely in the Soviet Union. Colonel.

Today: Brigadier General, Deputy Commander of Army Area I (Schleswig-Holstein).

General Friedrich Stammbach

Under Hitler: Weapons technician, head of a department for weapons control in the Army Weapons Office, rank of Major General.

Today: President of the Office of Military Technology and Procurement. Major General.

General Johannes Steinhoff

Under Hitler: In 1941 he received the Knight's Cross as echelon captain in a fighter squadron; in 1942 the Oak Leaves and in 1944, as Lieutenant Colonel and Commodore of the 77th Fighter Squadron the Swords decoration.

Today: Brigadier General in charge of "Leadership" in the Luftwaffe Leadership Staff.

General Hans-Georg von Tempelhoff

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the 9th Infantry Division and later of Army Group "B" in the Soviet Union and France. Colonel.

Today: Brigadier General representing West Germany in the NATO Standing Group of military representatives in Washington.

General Hannes Trautloft

Under Hitler: One of the first 6 nazi volunteer fighter pilots to go to Spain in the "Condor Legion". After bombing Getafe, where 63 children were killed and maimed, Goering awarded him the Spanish Cross in Gold.

Flew attacks against Poland, France and the Soviet Union, the latter as Commander of the 54th Fighter Squadron. Received the Knight's Cross on July 27th 1941.

Today: Brigadier General, Commander of the Luftwaffe Schools Command.

General Heinrich Trettner

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the 7th Air (Parachute) Division during the invasions of Belgium and the Netherlands. Advanced to Major General and Commander of the 4th Parachute Division. Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves.

Today: Major General, Chief of the Logistics Department in the Paris NATO Headquarters.

General Fritz Uebelhack

Under Hitler: Took part in the invasions of Poland, France and the Soviet Union. Chief of Staff of the 36th Mountain Fighter Corps in Finland, later of the Wehrmacht Command in Norway. Promoted to Colonel on January 1st 1945.

Today: Brigadier General in command of Army Area VI (Bavaria).

General Wolfgang Vorwald

Under Hitler: General Staff officer during the attack on Poland, Commanding General of the Munich Air Area.

Today: Head of the Technological Department in the Ministry of Defence. Lieutenant General.

Rear Admiral Gerhard Wagner

Under Hitler: 1st Officer in the Admiralty Staff, Chief of the Operational Department of the Naval War Leadership. Rear Admiral.

Today: Rear Admiral, Chief of the Naval Leadership Staff.

General Eugen Walter

Under Hitler: Colonel in Goering's Luftwaffe General Staff.

Today: Brigadier General in command of the Rendsburg Air Defence School. Responsible for training with Nike rockets.

Admiral Hubert Baron von Wangenheim

Under Hitler: Commander of the Destroyer "Z 10" off the Norwegian coast during the invasion of Norway. Later commanded the 4th Destroyer Flotilla.

Today: Flotilla Admiral, Commander of the Navy School at Muerwik.

General Ernst Wellmann

Under Hitler: Took part in the invasion of Poland and the Soviet Union. Commanded a Tank Grenadier Battalion and Regiment. Awarded the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves.

Today: Brigadier General in command of the Tank Grenadier School in Munster.

General Wilhelm Willemer

Under Hitler: Took part in invasion of Poland. In Army Supreme Command during attacks on Belgium, Netherlands and France. Chief of Staff of the 15th Infantry Division and later the Northern Ukrainian Army Group during the invasion of the Soviet Union.

Today: Brigadier General in command of the Second Army Officers Training School in Hamburg.

General Karl-Heinz Wirsing

Under Hitler: Colonel in the General Staff.

Today: Brigadier General in the Operational Department of the NATO General Staff.

Admiral Max-Eckart Wolff

Under Hitler: Commander of the Destroyer "Z 2" during the attack on Norway and the occupation of Narvik. Commander of the 5th Destroyer Flotilla. Awarded the Knight's Cross.

Today: Flotilla Admiral commanding the Wilhelmshaven Fleet Base, responsible for all Navy land installations.

General Wolf von Zawadzky

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the German Military Mission in Bulgaria.

Today: Head of the Military Department of the West German NATO delegation.

Admiral Karl-Adolf Zenker

Under Hitler: As Admiralty Staff Officer with the Commander of the Western Naval Group he helped plan the invasions of Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands. Destroyer Commander from 1941 on.

Today: Flotilla Admiral in command of the North Sea Fleet and of the NATO Southern North Sea Area.

General Alfred Zerbel

Under Hitler: Chief of Staff of the 299th Infantry Division and units in the Southern Army Group during the invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union. Promoted to Colonel.

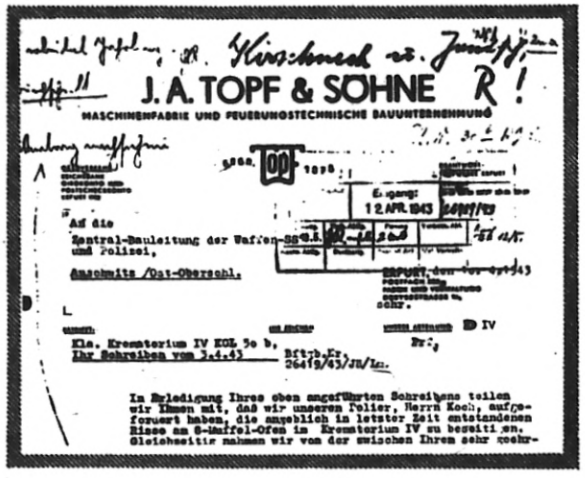
Today: Brigadier General in command of the 2nd Grenadier Division in Giessen.

. . . And here is a footnote . . .

In the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic there are exactly **three** officers above the rank of captain who served as officers in the nazi Wehrmacht. All of them played an active part in the anti-Hitler movement in the closing stages of the Second World War.

Only one percent of the lieutenants and captains in the People's Army served in the Wehrmacht.

CREMATORIUM EXPERTS



J. A. TOPF & SÖHNE

MASCHINENFABRIK UND FEUERUNGSTECHNISCHE BAUUNTERNEHMUNG

12 APR. 1943

An die
Zentral-Bauleitung der Waffen-SS
und Polizei,
Auschwitz /Dst-Oberschl.

Kla. Krematorium IV KOL 3o b,
Ihr Schreiben vom 3.4.43 Br.b.Kr. 26419/43/Ju/Le.

In Erledigung Ihres oben angeführten Schreibens teilen wir Ihnen mit, daß wir unseren Polier, Herrn Koch, aufgefordert haben, die angeblich in letzter Zeit entstandenen Risse an 8-Muffel-Ofen im Krematorium IV zu beseitigen. Gleichzeitig nahmen wir von der zwischen Ihrem sehr geehr-

Stets gern für Sie beschäftigt, empfehlen wir uns Ihnen bestens

Heil Hitler!

Anlagen:
2 weitere Aufertigungen dieses Schreibens.

Here is the photostat of a sinister letter dated April 10th 1943, at the height of Hitler's campaign to gas and burn the Jews, the Gypsies and the anti-fascists of Europe.

The letter is addressed to the "Central Building Authority of the Waffen SS, Auschwitz".

Here is a translation of the first and last sentences of the letter: "In reply to your letter referred to above, we beg to inform you that our foreman, Herr Koch, has been charged with the task of repairing the cracks which have allegedly appeared recently in the 8-muffle furnace in Crematorium IV . . .

We are always pleased to work for you, and remain,

Heil Hitler!
J. A. Topf and Sons"

Topf-Werke
Niederlassung West

Ablage
22 5/45

Spezial-Fabrik
für Müllverw.-Anlagen / Raumentg.-Anlagen

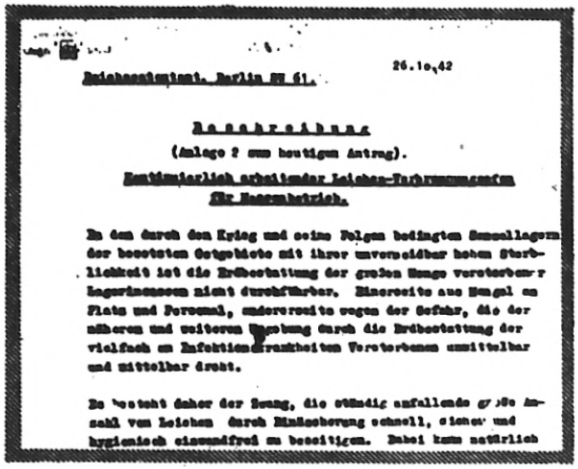
Silo- und Speicher-Anlagen
pneumatische und mechanische Transport-Anlagen

Technisches Büro München
Oberingenieur O. ERBRECHT Steinebach/Wörthsee, Obb.

And here is the note-paper used by the same firm today in West Germany. Hitler has disappeared, but the crematorium firm still uses the same trade mark.

* * *

In the next column we reproduce two more pieces of documentary evidence showing that the industrialists who equipped Hitler's concentration camps are still in business in the same line.



Reichspatentamt, Berlin SW 61. 26.10.42

Beschreibung
(Anlage 2 zum heutigen Antrag).

Kontinuierlich arbeitender Leichen-Verbrennungsofen für Massenbetrieb.

In den durch den Krieg und seine Folgen bedingten Sammellagern der besetzten Ostgebiete mit ihrer unvermeidbar hohen Sterblichkeit ist die Erdbestattung der großen Menge verstorbener Lagerinsassen nicht durchführbar. Einerseits aus Mangel an Platz und Personal, andererseits wegen der Gefahr, die der näheren und weiteren Umgebung durch die Erdbestattung der vielfach an Infektionskrankheiten Verstorbenen unmittelbar und mittelbar droht.

Es besteht daher der Zwang, die stündig anfallende große Anzahl von Leichen durch Einäscherung schnell, sicher und hygienisch einwandfrei zu beseitigen. Dabei kann natürlich

Here is a translation of the document above:
Reich Patent Office, Berlin SW 61 26. 10. 42

Description
(Enclosure 2 to today's application)
Continuously operating corpse burning furnace for mass use

In the collection camps in the occupied eastern territories established as a result of the war and its consequences, with their inevitably high mortality, the burial of the large numbers of deceased camp inmates is not feasible. This is due on one hand to the lack of space and personnel, and on the other hand to the danger presented directly and indirectly to the vicinity by burial of deceased who had largely died of infectious diseases.

The necessity therefore presents itself of eliminating the large number of corpses quickly, certainly and hygienically by burning.

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

AUSGEGEBEN AM 5. JANUAR 1953

DEUTSCHES PATENTAMT

PATENTSCHRIFT

№ 861 731

KLASSE 24c GRUPPE 1

Martin Klettner, Recklinghausen

J. A. Topf & Söhne, Wiesbaden

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Verbrennung von Leichen Kadavern und Teilen davon

Die Erfindung betrifft ein Verfahren zur Verbrennung von Leichen, Kadavern und Teilen davon durch ... Verbrennungsgut ... Vorrichtung zur Durchführung des Verfahrens.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC
GERMAN PATENT OFFICE

Published on
January 5th 1953

PATENT DOCUMENT
No. 861,731
Martin Klettner, Recklinghausen
is named as inventor
J. A. Topf & Sons, Wiesbaden
Method and installation for burning corpses,
cadavers and parts thereof
Patented in the territory of the German Federal Republic on
June 24th 1950

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

Browsing through a reference work called "Who's Who in Germany" I discovered an odd and hitherto unpublicised fact about General Hans Speidel, nazi general who now commands the NATO Ground Forces, Central Europe. Herr Dr Speidel, I find, is an "hon. mem. Mark Twain Soc." The book does not specify whether the Mark Twain Soc. is in West Germany or in the United States, but in any case it seems an odd thing for a gentleman with a murderous record like Speidel to be a member of. I seem to remember that Mark Twain, in one of his unjustly neglected pieces of political writing, gave professional soldiers in general, and brutal generals in particular, a very thorough going over. Perhaps some reader with a full collection of Mark Twain's writings in his library can provide me with the quotation I am looking for: I shall then be pleased to forward it to General Speidel with a request for his comments.

And if it should be the American Mark Twain Society that Speidel is honorary member of, then perhaps some other member might make an effort to get the name of this sinister character stricken from the rolls.

Incidentally, the so-called "Who's Who in Germany" in which I found this unexpected side-light on Speidel, is an outstanding example of the "Nelson Blind-Eye" school. It was published in English by the Intercontinental Book and Publishing Co., Munich in 1956, and describes itself in a sub-title as "A Biographical Dictionary containing about 10,000 biographies of prominent people in and of Germany". Apparently, every single one of the 10,000 prominent Germans lives in West Germany, for I have failed to find one single German resident in the German Democratic Republic in its pages. Which is just as logical as if the British "Who's Who" published only biographies of people living north of a line drawn from Bristol to Hull: or if "Who's Who in America" excluded everyone living west of Chicago.

Flight Frustration

Everybody who has done much flying knows the infuriating fact that it often takes longer to get from city centre to the plane than it does to fly to your destination. In recent years, the East Berlin airport at Schoenefeld, just outside the city, has been one of the worst offenders in this respect: I remember last year flying from London Airport to Schoenefeld in just over two hours, and then taking exactly as long to cover the few remaining miles to my apartment in the centre of Berlin. With the coming of jet flight, which will cut flying time in half in many cases, this delay becomes even more intolerable, so I was glad to see last week the plans to modernise not only the airfield at Schoenefeld, but also to bring it closer in time to the city centre.

The modernisation of the airfield itself is a big project, since it involves the building of a huge new runway over two miles long and sixty yards wide, capable of taking the TU 114, the Soviet jet plane which is at present the heaviest in the world. But this runway is only a small part of the plan. After landing, the planes will be able to taxi onto the apron where passengers will alight straight on to covered piers. Here moving tracks will carry them through customs and immigration processing. So far, so good: but at most airfields this is where the hitches start. How should the passengers get into town?

This is where the new airfield will be out in front. Another moving track will carry passengers right to the helicopter station, from which direct flights to the city centre will start. As an alternative, a special station of the Berlin elevated railway will be opened, providing transport direct to all parts of Berlin. An extension of the Berlin underground network is also envisaged, and fourthly a special speedway will make the traditional car trip into town much shorter than at present.

But, you may say, plans like this have been made for modernising airports all over the place: what is so special about the Berlin scheme? The answer is that the Berlin airport reconstruction has been declared a special "youth project", and all the main work will be done by special youth teams organised by the Free German Youth organisation. Young construction workers from all branches have already volunteered for regular full-time work on the new project, and they will be supported by thousands more young men and women including many students from Berlin University who will do voluntary part-time work.

East Berlin's housing programme might be expected to suffer from the withdrawal of many of the most capable young workers, but experience in similar projects in the past has shown that the volunteers who can not be accepted soon qualify themselves to take over the work of their missing colleagues. And the Free German Youth organisation already has quite a lot of experience in organising big work projects of this nature: soon after the war, in the most difficult days of reconstruction, young volunteers, many of whom now occupy leading positions in the state, built a long water pipe-line needed by the big Max foundry; in 1950 Free German Youth volunteers played a big part in getting the huge steel combine on the Oder River into production months before the date set; and in the past months young volunteers have speeded the construction of the new harbour at Rostock.

Later this year, when work on the airport reconstruction is well under way, GERMAN REPORT plans to bring you more details of the progress made. And if, in years to come, you should land at Schoenefeld Airport and admire its facilities, please recall the young people who helped to build it.

Eight Pyramids

Visitors to Berlin are still struck by the quantity of uncleared ruins, fourteen years after the end of the war. Since the governmental quarter in central Berlin, which now lies in the Democratic Sector of the city, was the most heavily bombed, and since this is the part of the city which visitors see first, they often get the impression that less clearance has taken place than is actually the case.

I have just been taking a look at the figures. At the end of the war, the quantity of rubble in East Berlin was calculated to be enough to build eight pyramids as large as the pyramid of Cheops. I am glad to say that seven of these sad piles have now been cleared away, and the city planners are confident that they will achieve their aim of getting the last rubble out of the way by next year.

Last year about 600,000 tons were shifted. Nearly 250,000 tons of broken bricks were ground up to make composition "bricks", huge plates used in pre-fabricated building; 18,000,000 undamaged bricks were reclaimed to be used again; and nearly 9,000 tons of iron scrap were "mined" from the ruins.

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